

FEARS FOR AMERICAN LIVES IN CHIHUAHUA

Protest and Stopping of Railway Service Cause Alarm in El Paso.

THREE LEADER IN FLIGHT?

Three Mysterious Passengers Reach Border on Last Train Through.

El Paso, Tex., May 30. That American Chihuahua may not get out alive is the fear of their friends here.

Following the protest of Orozco to the American Consul against the action of American States in permitting the activity of Mexican agents in the United States and his declaration that as a result of the protest this had endangered for years, he would cease to be responsible for acts committed by rebels against Americans, the rebels for some reason ceased operating trains.

Though regular train service has been resumed between Chihuahua and Juarez, no passenger train arrived in Juarez from Chihuahua at 1 o'clock this morning. Soldiers at the station kept all civilians away from it. Three passengers, sole occupants of the train, awaited, entered and left and drove away.

The Federal agents in El Paso declare that the passengers were Pascual Orozco, a rebel commander, making his getaway, and that one of the men was General Emilio, financial agent of the revolutionists, who was wounded recently by a bullet. The rebels say it was only a train that had been distributing troops between Juarez and Chihuahua and that the three passengers were men with money to pay bills contracted in El Paso by the rebels.

The rebels are making another effort to raise a rebellion. Their treasury is short. It is being replenished somewhat by the five pesos a head duty which Gen. Lora is not paying on a head of cattle he is importing through Juarez to the United States.

Many Americans are afraid the crisis has been reached and that the rebels, seeing their hopes of an empire vanishing in their recent defeats and realizing that it was because of the manner of enforcement of the neutrality law by the United States that they have had no ammunition and were forced to fall back before the Federalists, are about to bring in intervention by outrages against Americans. This may only be a guess, but it is the opinion of many who are Americans accustomed to the border and its dangers.

It is admitted that if the rebels could have secured ammunition they would be in Mexico city now because they are better fighters than the Federalists. The fact that they have had no ammunition is charged to the United States and its vigorous enforcement of the neutrality laws.

That the rebels are sorely in need of cartridges was shown here today when three women were arrested for smuggling cartridges in the bosoms of their dresses. The women were wives of soldiers in the rebel army and their frequent passage between El Paso and Juarez led the officers to suspect them.

The rebels posted bulletins throughout Juarez today announcing that General Lora had invested Terreon, Gomez Palacio and Lerdo. The Federalists continue to deny the capture just as they did earlier in the week when the rebels first announced that they had taken Terreon and cut off the supply base of Gen. Huerta's Federal army.

BOLTON, TIFE CLAIMANT, DEAD.

Found as Duke's Cousin and Played Organ in Streets.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun. London, May 30. Sir John Bolton, a cousin of the Duke of Devonshire, was found dead in a room at the Hotel de Ville, Paris, today. He was 70 years of age. His mother, Mrs. Bolton, died in 1880. He was a cousin of the Duke of Devonshire, who was a member of the House of Commons. He was a cousin of the Duke of Devonshire, who was a member of the House of Commons.

George Frederick Stuart Bolton, at one time a member of Nelson's Grand Opera Company and at the time of his death a street musician, claimed throughout his life to be a cousin of the Duke of Devonshire. He was a cousin of the Duke of Devonshire, who was a member of the House of Commons.

According to his own story Bolton's father was Col. Frederick Hely Bolton of the 1st Life Guards. He was a cousin of the Duke of Devonshire, who was a member of the House of Commons.

His mother was a Duke and his brother, Lord Bolton, was a Duke. He was a cousin of the Duke of Devonshire, who was a member of the House of Commons.

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DREAMS

It is given to some men to dream, and to some men to be practical, but it is given to few men to combine the two. Yet a building organization must be largely composed of men who are highly imaginative and practical—who are both dreamers and doers—who can look up at the stars and still keep their feet on the earth—who can follow the labyrinthine windings of a blueprint and direct a building operation from the ditch!

We are a workshop of dreams—not dreams that are still-born, but dreams that crystallize.

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY
Building Construction

GERMAN WARSHIPS IN WITH PRINCELY OFFICERS

Mammoth Moltke With the Stettin and Bremen Arrive at Lynnhaven Bay.

TAFT IS TO VISIT FLEET

Kaiser's Officers Will Come to Washington and Be Entertained at White House.

Norfolk, Va., May 29.—With their bands playing the "Star Spangled Banner" and their big guns firing a national salute in honor of Decoration Day, the German warships, Moltke, Stettin and Bremen passed in the Virginia Capes early today and dropped anchor in Lynnhaven Bay. Escorting the Germans were the American torpedo boats Paulding, Roe, Drayton, Terry and McCall.

The German ships were met twenty miles down the coast by the torpedo boats. The salutes of the German ships were answered by the battleship Louisiana, flagship of the second division. This division will leave Hampton Roads tomorrow morning for Lynnhaven Bay to officially receive the Germans and escort them to Hampton Roads.

When these ships meet there will be an exchange of official calls and the firing of more salutes. The German ships had scarcely come to anchor in Lynnhaven Bay when the torpedo boat McCall steamed up alongside the Moltke, the biggest ship of her kind ever seen in these waters, and took off a score of officers. They were brought to Norfolk and tonight are taking in the sights of the city.

Rear Admiral Reuben Paschowitz, commanding the German squadron, received a cable from Germany tonight bearing the congratulations of the Kaiser on the speedy arrival of the ships in America.

The Admiral announced tonight that members of the crews of the German ships will be given all the liberty possible and they could have all the fun they wanted. "We are here for pleasure," he said, "and everybody must enjoy himself."

The visit of this squadron to America will be one of the most important social events of the summer. The first staff of officers includes two princes and two princesses. The three officers are: Prince Christian of Hesse-Rhineland-Barchfeld, Prince Hesse, and Prince George, Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha. They will be accompanied by the Kaiser's daughter, Princess Victoria.

The German ships on June 3 will steam into the roads and receive a welcome from the entire Atlantic fleet of battleships, which will boom a salute of thirteen guns in honor of the visiting Admiral von Reuter Paschowitz.

The President and Secretary of the Navy will leave Washington on Sunday evening on the Mayflower to sail down the Potomac to join in the formal welcome. On June 4, the commander in chief of the German squadron, with about twenty of his officers, will come to Washington and be received by the President. That evening the President will give a dinner in their honor at the White House.

With the official reception at Washington over the squadron will proceed from Hampton Roads to New York, where it will arrive on June 5.

STRIKE CONFERENCE OFF.

Employers Refuse to Meet Transport Workers Today.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun. London, May 29.—The joint conference for May 31 arranged by the Board of Trade between the striking transport workers and the employers will not take place. All the employers have followed the lead of the ship owners in declining to meet the men, on the ground that the latter refuse to be bound by agreements, and therefore it is useless to confer with them.

It is understood that the leaders of the men will go to the Board of Trade tomorrow prepared to enter into a conference, but the gathering will not be anything of the kind. Sir George Ranken Askwith, the "strike settler" of the Government, will receive the men and discuss the situation.

What is occurring now is pretty much a repetition of June, 1911, when, although both parties met the Government at Whitehall concurrently, they did not meet one another. The employers are still willing to place their views before the Government and they visited the Home Office today and talked with Secretary McKenna, Lloyd George, Sydney Buxton, president of the Board of Trade, John Burns, president of the Local Government Board, Sir Rufus Isaacs, the Attorney-General, and Sir George Askwith. Nothing has been divulged as to what happened at this conference, but the same men will get together on June 3.

Young Daughter and Money Gone.

Man, Bayce, the eighteen-year-old daughter of an American, who was of 22 Montgomery street, Jersey City, disappeared from home at 5:30 P. M. yesterday with \$200 belonging to her mother. The police were asked to hunt for her. She was a blue dress, a blue coat with a white collar and a black hat with red trimmings.

REID IS HONORED WITH FREEDOM OF BELFAST

Lord Mayor Eulogizes Efforts of Ambassador in Behalf of Peace.

FOUR HUNDRED AT DINNER

New Freeman in Response to Toast Speaks of Ties That Bind Two Countries.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

BELFAST, May 30. At a luncheon in the banquet hall of the city hall today which was given by Mr. McMorris, M. P., and at which the Lord Mayor and 400 guests were present, White-law Reid, the American Ambassador at London, Sir Almoth Wright and Sir Joseph Larmont, M. P., were presented with the freedom of the city.

The resolution adopted stated that the honor was conferred upon Mr. Reid in recognition of his distinguished services toward the promotion of a peaceful understanding between Great Britain and the United States and the strengthening of the bonds of friendship between the peoples of these countries.

A toast to the health of the King and another to that of the President of the United States were drunk, after which the Lord Mayor proposed the health of the new Freeman, Mr. Reid. He said it would be an honor to any city or country to recognize the American Ambassador in a similar manner for his great services to the world at large. He was one of the most illustrious ambassadors that ever had come from one great nation to another, said the Lord Mayor. He was as much revered in London as in his own country. Belfast especially had kindly memories of America and those memories would survive as long as the English language existed.

Mr. Reid, on rising to respond, was received with great applause. He said his best thanks were due for the cordiality and kindly manner in which the toast to him had been received. He was especially thankful for the personal distinction of being placed first in the list of speakers. He did not mistake the significance of the honor of the occasion. It meant, he said, that not only Belfast but all Ireland was stretching out its hands to his kindred across the Atlantic in recollection and with bright memories of relationships in the past and confident hope for the future. People might say, said Mr. Reid, that sentiment was intangible, but sentiment, after all, was more powerful than bayonets.

The Ambassador went on to say that no matter what politicians and the press might say, the sentiment of friendship between England and the United States was such as existed nowhere else in the world. They were not only bound together by indissoluble ties of friendship, but in the interchange of commerce, their progress was interwoven, one country with the other. Belfast was one of the United States' best customers. It took rank with the greatest cities in the world, not only in what it bought from America, but what it sent there.

"It is a remarkable fact," said Mr. Reid, "that Ulster has given more products to America than any other part of the British Empire. To Americans it is the first flower of the earth and the first gem of the sea."

For himself, said Mr. Reid, it had been a duty of the highest pleasure to work for peace. He would ask no higher duty than that his efforts for the promotion of peace had to some extent succeeded and he would cherish through life the thought that in conferring the honor of the freedom of Belfast upon him, the city had endorsed his action.

The silver castle, containing the freedom of the city certificate, which was presented to the Ambassador, bore the city shield and the American flag.

Mr. Reid's guests were Lord Londonderry and Lord Mount Stewart of the County Down.

THE JEWELS OF THE MADONNA

Brilliant London Audience Welcomes Opera Warmly.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun. London, May 30. Although the operas differ widely as to the opera itself there is no question but that "The Jewels of the Madonna," which had its premiere at Covent Garden tonight, made a most successful debut.

The enthusiasm of the audience was expressed without stint and was especially aroused by the pleasure making phases where the novelty of the setting, the gaiety of the Neapolitan melodies and the tunefulness of the intermezzi combine to make a most attractive whole.

The music draws much praise and criticism, the latter chiefly. The dramatic phases of the performance were thoroughly good and the setting a triumph of stage art.

In the brilliant audience were the Princess Christian and her daughter, Count von Benckendorff, Lord Curzon, the Leopold Rothschilds, Mr. and Mrs. Bradley Martin, Mrs. Ronalds and Chancellor of the Exchequer Lloyd George.

POPE APPOINTS LEGATE.

Cardinal von Rossum Will Be Envoy to Eucharistic Congress.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun. Rome, May 29. The Pope appointed Cardinal von Rossum as Pontifical Legate to the Eucharistic Congress at Vienna, instead of Cardinal Serafino Vannutelli, who represented the Pope at Dublin, Madrid and Montreal.

Cardinal Vannutelli has fallen into disgrace owing to his tactless speech at the Odescachi marriage in December, when he predicted Turkey's downfall. This provoked protests from Turkey to the Holy See.

MISS MALECKA SEEKS PARDON.

Woman Sentenced to Life Exile in Siberia Appeals to Czar.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun. Warsaw, May 30. Miss Malecka, who has been sentenced to four years at hard labor and life exile in Siberia because of her sympathies with the Polish revolutionists, has petitioned the Emperor for a pardon. Meanwhile the carrying out of the sentence has been suspended.

It will be recalled that Miss Malecka claimed to be English because her father became a naturalized English subject. The matter of her punishment has been a subject of discussion between the English and Russian governments.

FIRST BATTLE WITH CUBAN REBELS NEAR

Continued from First Page.

late in the afternoon. Details are eagerly awaited.

There are persistent reports that American marines landed at Daiquiri this afternoon, but there is no official confirmation of it. Mr. Bonaparte, the American Minister, who ought to know, has not heard of it.

The President tonight says that Secretary Knox, in view of the squabbling among the Cuban commanders, has ordered Col. Karmy, commanding the marines at Guantanamo, to assume command of the campaign of the Cuban forces.

Despite the apparent quiet of the western provinces, applications for arms are pouring in from the Mayors everywhere.

Gen. Yvonnet, the negro commander, publishes a contemptuous letter which he wrote to President Gomez on May 22. In this document he says:

I deeply regret and express the pain in my heart and the hearts of all Cubans at the errors of your Government and Congress in training on the Constitution until the independent colored men were forced to take up arms. I cannot but wish that my revolutionary comrades, now the President of the republic, could see my camp and convince himself of the strength of the colored protest. Even the women are getting on the march. I have 1000 men, some white, some black. We all live on our own and present President, wishing we could have you share with us in the work of the republic's future.

PRIMO YONNET, General Commanding.

Wagonloads of arms and ammunition were unloaded this afternoon at the military headquarters at Fuenz, half a block from the palace, but the treasury guard has not been increased. The first move of President Palma in the outbreak of 1906 was to place a heavy guard around the treasury, in which there were \$2,000,000. There are no millions to guard there now.

Gen. Mario Menocal, the Conservative candidate for the Presidency, has telegraphed his congratulations to President Gomez on the latter's protest to President Taft against intervention.

Senator Bristow, one of Cuba's greatest jurists, in an interview tonight says the outbreak shows how necessary a stable government is to the increase of Cuba's population and the development of her resources. This is taken to mean an American protectorate, which would cause an influx of settlers and capital.

A number of negro Congressmen, including the leaders, visited President Gomez and conferred with him as to how to meet the trouble, especially to allay the immediate panic in the small towns. They urged the President among other things to discard from all official utterances referring to the rebels the word "colored."

They proposed that Congress should authorize the President to issue a manifesto fixing a time within which the rebels must surrender or be regarded as traitors. President Gomez was noncommittal in regard to the suggestions.

Small bands of rebels are reappearing in Santa Clara province. The Secretary of War wired the Governor of Santiago to inform the manager of the tobacco sugar mill in Nipe Bay that the Government will furnish arms for all estates and towns asking for them.

The newspaper *El Mundo* insists editorially that the United States is bound to maintain European civilization in Cuba. This has been impossible since the expulsion of Spain without a strong protectorate. The paper says a protectorate would prevent instead of suppress these uprisings. It goes on to state that if the negro plan for a simultaneous uprising had not been discovered there would have been an awful massacre and all the horrors of a civil war.

It says that an unprotected republic in which there is a large element of ignorant blacks who have the right of suffrage and equality with the whites is impossible hereafter, since race feelings have been so bitterly stirred.

La Lucha says editorially: "The Cubans can no longer live tranquilly, since the race feelings have been so developed. It will be a sombre cloud over threatening the peace of the republic, since a part of the population has declared that it would rather be negro than Cuban."

Though there have been no outbreaks in the provinces of Havana and Pinar del Rio, the people are not satisfied, because many negroes have disappeared and reports are coming in of meetings of the colored men in hamlets and the woods in all directions.

President Gomez in a statement today in regard to the interview with the English traveler, Sir H. Johnston, in which the latter was quoted as saying the United States ought to annex Cuba, says he does not care what the English think about it, but Cuba is well able to run her own affairs and will not permit any foreign interference.

Mr. Bonaparte, the American Minister, made an earnest effort to induce the Government to take such action as would render intervention needless, but the authorities did not respond to his efforts.

Many came out to the Guantanamo region are joining the rebels, whose numbers are growing steadily.

An important fact overlooked by many is that the regular army is made up mostly of young negroes and mulattoes from the towns and cities. These are vastly inferior to the revolutionary veterans with Gen. Yvonnet, who are used to living in the open and can live on the country, camping without tents, sleeping without blankets and not bothering themselves about clothes, if any, which they wear.

All they need is a gun and ammunition. In addition to this, there have been torrential rains which have made the soil very sticky. This is bad for the regular army, but it is good for the rebels.

The veteran negroes in their bare legs with only a gun and cartridges have no trouble in plodding along.

Key West, Fla., May 31.—Nine of the warships which have been ordered here to be in striking distance if the progress of the negro rebellion makes American intervention necessary in Cuba, are in port. The Nebraska, which reached here last Monday, was joined today by the Washington, Georgia, Rhode Island, New Jersey, Mississippi, Missouri, Ohio and Minnesota.

The Washington flies the flag of Admiral Osterhaus, commander of the squadron. About noon Rear Admiral R. N. Usher raised his flag on the Minnesota.

There are many rumors in regard to the movements of the fleet. It is understood that orders have been issued on all ships to be ready to put to sea on six hours' notice. No shore leave is being allowed and this prevented a baseball game arranged for this afternoon between a local team and the nine of the battleship Nebraska.

Supplies continue to arrive by every train for the fleet.

SAKS CLOTHES FOR MEN

17.50 to 25.00

in which Style conducts the orchestra and does not play Second Fiddle!

¶ You can buy a de luxe edition of Shakespeare, with handsome steel engravings facing a rivulet of type meandering through a wilderness of margin; or you can buy Shakespeare in a lowly dollar binding, with no margin to speak of and no engravings at all.

¶ But you cannot enhance or detract from the genius of Shakespeare, no matter what you pay. Shakespeare will forever be a de luxe edition, whether he be hand-tooled and full leather bound, in a limited number of copies, or printed like a Saks advertisement for clothes.

¶ So, also, Saks Clothes for Men will always be de luxe editions of tailoring, no matter what you pay for them. The genius of the Saks tailoring organization is independent of the dollar sign. Differences of price obviously imply differences of value, but it is the great feature of Saks Clothes that variations of price do not impose corresponding variations of style.

¶ Where other ready-for-service shops buy popular-priced clothes from popular-priced makers, and higher-priced clothes from higher-priced makers, we ourselves make both in a high-class way. There is no caste, no chalk line in the Saks tailor-

ing organization. We are not divided on the score of style, but very much united! And that is why a Saks garment at any price and every price possesses all the elements of style.

¶ Possibly you have observed that style is our main theme in discussing our popular-priced clothes. The reason is near at hand. Saks popular-priced clothes are conspicuous for style. Most other such clothes are conspicuous for the lack of it. Style is the strength of Saks Clothes, just as it is the weakness of the average.

¶ Fabrics we cannot monopolize, though we do occasionally mark some exclusive design for our own. Blue serges are just as blue for the next man as they are for us. Browns and grays are promiscuous and do not care what happens to them.

¶ But style is something different. You cannot buy it by the piece nor sew it on like a label. It must come from within and not from without. So we went after Style, and thanks to the wisdom of cutting our own cloth instead of having somebody do it for us, we have made Style a democrat where before it was a snob, and effected a permanent reconciliation between individuality and popular prices.

In models, fabrics, patterns, weights and colorings, we offer you the largest assortments ever assembled anywhere, at prices ranging from 17.50 to 25.00. Every garment beautifully tailored and finished, and in its lines that individuality of style which is peculiarly, characteristically, exclusively, inimitably Saks.

Broadway **Saks & Company** at 34th St.

NO COMPROMISE IN OHIO SAYS PRESIDENT TAFT

Hopes His Friends Will Not Consider for a Moment the Suggestion.

PRESS CONTEST TO THE END

Says He Can Stand Loss of the Ohio Delegates, but Cannot Yield Any Votes.

WASHINGTON, May 30. President Taft, as was told in The Sun this morning, has declined to consent to a compromise with the Roosevelt forces in the Ohio State convention to be held next Tuesday for the election of six delegates at large to the Chicago convention. The President today sent this telegram to Arthur I. Vories, his campaign manager in Ohio:

I hope my friends will not consider for a moment the suggestion of a compromise in the State convention. The votes involved are not necessary to my nomination. I can stand their loss and am content to be beaten in Ohio, but I cannot yield any votes by agreement. The principles that we represent are too important to the country to lose anything by our voluntary concession. I hope, therefore, that you and my friends will press the contest to the end in the State convention.

For several days Ohio politicians have been endeavoring to bring about an agreement between the Taft and Roosevelt factions which would put an end to the party strife in Ohio and permit a harmonious working agreement between the contending forces. Although Col. Roosevelt carried the State primary and Tuesday, May 21, the control of the State convention is still in doubt. Senator Burton, who will preside over the convention, and others familiar with the Ohio situation have urged that the two factions reach a compromise, dividing the six delegates at large evenly between President Taft and Col. Roosevelt. Those who favored a compromise arrangement took the position that a bitter faction fight in the State convention for the control of that body would probably make a wide split in the Republican party and enable the Democrats to carry the State next fall.

President Taft's opposition to a compromise arrangement will probably cause a bitter fight in the convention. Both the Taft and Roosevelt managers claim that they have sufficient votes to control the convention and elect their own delegates at large. The vote is so close, however, that whichever side wins in the convention the other will probably both and organize a contest.

As the elect of Republican delegates to the Chicago convention will be completed next week, a total of 1,696 delegates have been chosen to date. Next week the remaining twenty-two will be selected. Arizona will elect six and six more will be selected at the Ohio State convention. The South Dakota primaries, which will be held next Tuesday for the election of ten delegates, will conclude the Republican contest.

MANUEL RETURNS TO ENGLAND.

Former King Greatly Improved by Treatment at Geneva.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun. London, May 31. A despatch from Geneva to the *Daily Chronicle* says that King Manuel of Portugal, who has been under treatment by Dr. Dubois, a specialist in nervous diseases, started for England yesterday via Sigmaringen, where he will remain for a few days.

His health was greatly improved while at Geneva. He often played billiards and spent some time in the cafe with his friends.

PREDICTS STRIKE IN SPAIN.

Barcelona Newspaper Also Says Socialists Are Avoiding Congress.

BARCELONA, May 30.—The newspaper *Las Noticias* predicts a general strike this summer. The paper alleges that the Socialists are aiming to avoid a National Socialist Congress. The reason assigned is that the accounts which should have been rendered every year have not been rendered since 1902.

Revillon Freres

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PARIS MONTREAL LONDON

JAPAN OPPOSES CANAL TOLLS.

Newspapers Protest Against Exemption of American Ships.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun. Tokyo, May 30.—The leading Japanese newspapers are picking a quarrel with the United States in regard to the matter of Panama Canal tolls.

The newspapers *Asahi* and *Nippon* today contain lengthy leading editorials in which a strong protest is made against the exemption of American ships from the canal fees. The papers state that the exemption is justifiable in the case of coast steamers where there is no competition, but in the case of foreign trade exemption works an effective discrimination against other nations.

The papers assert it is a violation of the third article of the 1901 treaty with Great Britain. The two journals also strongly assert that the canal is not one nation's private road, but an international highway.

The charge is made that the passage of the bill giving exemption was due to the influence of "corrupt politicians who hope to obtain ship subsidies and then establish new lines."

60 DROWN IN HUNGARY FLOODS.

Many Homes Destroyed and Growing Crops Demolished.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun. VIENNA, May 30. The floods in the southeastern sections of Hungary so far have caused eighty deaths. This number probably will be increased when communication with distant points has been established.

There has been a great loss of property, many homes having been demolished and all the growing crops ruined.